CAMBRIEGE STILL WINS.

The English Universities' Foat Race on the Thames.

Fine Weather and an Immerse Assemblage of People.

A GOOD START AND GALLANT STRUGGLE.

Cambridge the Winner by Four Lengths ---Time, 23 Minutes and 35 Seconds.

SHUBBING THE LORD MAYOR.

Mistory of Past Events Between the Universities' Crews.

> TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD. LONDON, March 28-5 P. M.

The annual race between the Oxford and Cambridge aniversities' boats' craws came off this morning over the usual course on the Thames. from Putney to Mortlake, a distance of four miles and two juriougs, and, as has been the case in the past four years, resulted in a victory for the Cambridge boat, which came in four lengths ahead

The weather was beautiful, and a more propitious day for the contest could not have been aclected.

THE PEOPLE OUT IN UNUSUAL FORCE. The crowd that had assembled to witness the race

was unprecedented. On the Surrey side of the river from Putney to Mortlake there was one compact mass of people 150 feet wide, and at the latter place carriages five deep stood in long

The Princess of Wales and the Duchess of Edinburgh, who were expected to be among the spectators, were absent. CONDITION OF THE WATER.

The water, though not so smooth as would have been desired, was fairly calm.

TAKING POSITION Upon the toss for the choice of positions Cam-

bridge won and selected the Middlesox, or northeru, side. The Oxford crew rowed into the stream at one

minate past eleven o'clock. Five minutes later the Cambridge boat appeared, and was received with immonse cheering by its

The betting at this time was five to two in favor of Cambridge. A GOOD START.

All things being in readiness, at fourteen minutes past cleven o'clock the signal to start was given, and the boats got away instantaneously after its reception.

Both boats took the water together, but after a few pulls at the oars Cambridge was one quarter of a length in advance of Oxford, and at Bishon's Breck, three lurlongs from the Aqueduct Bridge, the starting point, the Cambridge men were nearly clear of their opponents.

Here the steering of both boats was eccentric and the time was bad. Between Craven Point and Hammersmith Bridge the coxswain of the Oxford

Off Crab Tree, seven furlongs from Bishop's Creek, Oxford decreased the lead of Cambridge by a plucky spurt; and at the soap works, about one mile and four furiongs from the Aqueduct Bridge. was only one length behind the Cantabs.

At Hammersmith Bridge, about two furlongs and a half from the soap works, Cambridge lost half a length by bad steering; but off the Boyes, tw longs further on, again went ahead fast.

The dark blues made another spurt and drew un nearly level with the Cantabs, and off Cheswick church succeeded in getting one-quarter of a

INTENSE EXCITEMENT. The excitement then became intense, and cheer

apon cheer from Oxford's supporters rung out from both sides of the river. THE PINAL STRUGGLE.

In Corney Reach, about two miles and a half from the Aqueduct Bridge, Cambridge took the lead again and passed Barnes Bridge, about seven furlougs beyond Corney Reach, a length and a half ahead of Oxford.

Here Oxlord rowed wildly and Cambridge kept the lead to the end, reaching the stake boat at Mortlake four lengths in advance of their opponents, amid the deafening cheers of their friends on the shore.

DATE OF STROKE AND STYLE OF ROWING. Cambridge had the advantage from the first rowing at the rate of thirty-seven strokes per minute; but both crews pulled steadily.

TIME. After an exciting contest Cambridge reached the ship at Mortlake at 11 hours 37 minutes 35

Cambridge won the race in 23m. 35s.

PHYSICAL CONDITION OF THE MEN.

Both crews were very much exhausted when the race terminated, but Oxford appeared to be the most distressed.

THE OXFORDS AVOID THE MANSION HOUSE.

This evening the victors and their opponents dine together at the Criterion Restaurant, the members of the Oxford crew having declined the invitation given by Lord Mayor Lusk of London to both crews to a dinner in the Egyptian Hall of the both crews to a dinner in the Egyptian Hall of the

Formation and Work of the Crews-A Sketch of the Previous Races-Names and Weights of the Oxford and Cam-

The aquatic Derby which was pulled yesterday on the Thames, from Putney to Mortiake, resulted in another victory for Cambridge, and leaves the score Oxford sixteen, Cambridge fifteen. There is, perhaps, no sporting event in England that attracts more general interest, and, in fact, it has become such a national event that this year the Lord Mayor invited both crews to a state dinner a the Mansion House. The invitation was declined on behalf of the Oxford crew by Mr. Darbisbire, who said in his refusal, "I should like, before closing this letter, to set forth the chief reason our declining the invitation. Of late years many have regretted the increasing publicity of the boat race and of everything with it. A state banquet at the Mansion House, to which the two crews were invited, would tend to make the race more popular and more the property of the public than ever. It is with a waw of diminishing, or, at all events.

not increasing me publicity that we have to de-The first race pulled between these colleges

came off in the 100r 1829, at Hepley, and was won easily by Oxford They did not pull again until 1-35, when Cambridge won, and after two years without a race lambridge repeated her victory in 1:3., 1:40 and 241. to 1842 Oxford came in ahead, and then therewas no race until 1845, when the ere we met together for the first time over the Putney to Mortiage course, and Cambridge carried off the victory and repeated her success in the two next races, rewed respectively in 1846 and 1849. Oxford tuen had a share of luck and won the three su-ceeding races in 1850, 1852 and Cambrilge came in shead in 185s, and then the coderes won alternately until 1561, when Oxford commerced a series of victories, and aid of let the light blue win a race until 1870 when Cambridge wor by a langth and a quarter. Every race since that has been carried on by the Can tales, and yesteray they made their filteenth win, which only layes then one belind Oxford, which has beet successful sixteen thous. The race yesterday was posted from ruthry to Mortiage and do in give twenty-due races that have been paned over thit water the start and anish were reversed on three occasions. In 164, issue and issue they are the cambridge crew arrived at Pulney on March by aid the Oxford crew on March 15. The owner have seen the involves ever since both crews appeared on tidal waters, and of late the Oxford near improved so rapidly that the betting became nearly even.

There was not very much difference in the weight of the two crews, as up to hist accounts by man they yere scaled as follows: this, and vesticiny they made their it teenth win.

Aggregate. Without Co.s. 1538 It will be seen by the above that the Cambridge men averages a point and a half heaver than their opponents, which taken into consideration with the fact out four of the light blue representatives pulled a their last year's crew, while kir, she wood was the only member of the '13 crew that was in the Oxford boat yesteday, made the chance appeal avorable for the fact one. Both crews jained in new boats, built expressly for the race by clasper, of Oxford. The Cantaes were represented yesterday by the following ment:— Cambridge

	A CONTENDED	A LATERY	Luctorye.	Less.
200	Bow	P. J. rimbert	Lady Marga	ret 15
	No. 2	u. r. Armlage	esus	157
	NO. d	J. B. Close	Pirse Training	160
	No. 4	A. D. Babbatti	Trusty Han	168
	No. 5	W. C. LECKY-Bro	WHe. e us	1.
-	No. 6	J. A. Avimer	Piret Trinity	154
	No. 1	t. o. Kual	First Tr mis	175
0	Stroke	H. L. Rholes	esus	10
3	Coxswain.	U. H Candy	Calus	10
9			tout e minenced	
			make our Men with the	

The Cambridge eight that commenced work on the cambridge about considerably, but were finally reduced to the about for the kight bine by a couple of lengths. At at the 1st of March the crew was the same as above, with the exception that Ar. Peabody was at No. 3, Mr. Aylmer at No. 4, Mr. C. S. Read at No. 5, Mr. Aylmer at No. 4, Mr. C. S. Read at No. 5, Mr. Aylmer at No. 4, Mr. C. S. Read at No. 5, Mr. Aylmer at No. 4, Mr. C. S. Read at No. 5, Mr. Aylmer at No. 4, Mr. C. S. Read at No. 5, Mr. Aylmer at No. 4, Mr. C. S. Read at No. 5, Mr. Aylmer at No. 4, Mr. C. S. Read at No. 5, A lew days at erwire, as things did not go quite register to reduce the considerable satisfaction, as the placing of size at moralizable men as becky-strowne and Read at 5 size 7 undersited y streng energy of the crew, which, in physique, could hardly be improved. He one respect cambridge was considered especially linesy in retaining the Services of Mr. Knodes, a threat me before a strong, accordeded to the dat water. Since the days of barnhame, Oxford has been rather at a loss for a mat to fill that imperiant position and this year was obliged to break in a new recruit, and a companious light weight, to fin that important post.

On Monday, March 9, the lambridge crew arrived at Plutasy and took up their quarters at a private abuse on the leftrace. In the alternoon they made heart first appearance on the thial water and made a very lavorable impression. They were conduced by Mr. J. G. Chambers and their oid stroke, Mr. J. B. Goldle, who accompanied them in a steam laucen. On the following only the were out again and rowed from Craven Point to Barnes and back at a lively gait, finishing well togeshor, with a stroke of tarty-six to the minute. For the first few days the rown of the Cambridge crew were shightly heavier than those of las

This is not any very great discrence; but a pound extra weight sometimes does wonders when it comes to a finish. The Ox ord crew was

,	himly made up of the following men:-					
	Welgh					
k	Pontion. Aine College, Ibr.					
	Bow I. a. R					
	10 2J. 8. a bout A 12 brief					
	No. 3 F. Williams, Corpus 17					
	No. 4 & D. Darbishire					
	No. 5d. Williams					
8	No. 6 W berwood Christenurch 15					
	No. 7 H. J. stayner John's 17					
	Stroke J. B. Way brasanose 15					
	Coxswain.W. Lamoert Wadham 10					
	The selection of the above crew, as the men in					
	whom Oxford determined to put her trust, was no					

finally concluded until March 12, and was the re finally concluded until March 12, and was the result of a number of experiments and changes made at the instigation of Messus. Darushire and Woogate, who had the crew in charge. Mr. J. B. Way was first put in as stroke, taking the piace of Mr. H. M. Coartiney, who went to bow. This, nowever, did not prove satisfactory, and Mr. H. M. Benson was put to stroke, sending Way out. Mr. C. H. Kemble was then pulmag No. 3, Mr. A. R. Harding No. 4 and Mr. A. W. Nicholson No. 6, This state of anairs, however, did not list long as it soon became apparent that Mr. Benson was not quite up to the mark as stroke, and as it soon became apparent that Mr. Benson was not quite up to the mark as stroke, and consequently Mr. Way was taken back, Mr. Benson sent to be wand country out. This change appeares to work a decided improvement, and the crow were getting along very nicely together, when Mr. Nicholson was obliged to retire from No. 6, owing to some domestic adiction, and on the following day Mr. Harding, of Aerton, who was pelling No. 4, hart his hand, and also had to resire. Mr. 8. b. Darbishire, of Bahol, then went to No. 6, and Mr. R. S. Mitcheson, of Fembroke, took Mr. Harding's place at No. 4. There incessant changes, of course, had a very demoranzing effect on the work of the crew, and on March 10 they were pulling very widily. Mr. P. Wilmains, of Corpus, was then substituted for Mr. Kemble at No. 3, and, although comparatively a green hand, looked as if he appears strange that ever since the victory of the Cartabs in 15.0 there has been considerable dealeralization among the excentence.

It appears strange that ever since the victory of the Cantabs in 15.0 there has been considerable denoralization among the exponents, especially when it came to organization, and whether it is to be attributed to the innumerable opinions as to who are the best men or the want of some leader it is hard to say, but results have shown that there is something decidely wrong in benmark. This year it was the same as in 1875, and about two weeks? valuable time, when the crew should have been working steadily together, were frittered away in a number of useless changes.

The crew now began to get down to regular work, and, coached by Mr. Daniell, the treasurer of the bout club, showed tolerable good form. On March 12 there was another change made in the crew, as Mr. W. E. Sherwood, Christ Church, who rowed No. 6 1282 year, resumed his old position in the place of ar. Darbishire, who was transierred to No. 4, vice ar. Michison, who retired, the introduction of Mr. Sherwood to No. 6 and Mr. Darbishire to No. 4 appeared to work a visible improvement, as the boat went easier through the water and the crew worked better together. Mr. Farren, of Brasenose, the secretary of the club and an old member of the crew, was out nearly every coaching. On Wednesday, March 18, the Oxford crew arrived at Funley and hounds. Rowing critics did not speak very highly of the crew, even after the introduction of Sherwood, and interred that the men were too heavy for work and not in proper condition. There was really not much difference in the weights compared with last year, as, taking them together, we find:—

Year.	Winner.	Course.	Time.	How Won
1829	Oxford	Henley	14:30	Basily.
	Cambridge.	westm'r to Putney.	\$6:00	I m.
	Cambridge.	Westin'r to Putney	\$1.00	im. 45s.
1840	Cambridge.	Westm'r to Purney	29:10	14 length.
	Cambindge.	Westm'r to Putney.	12 - 50	im. Ois.
	Oxford	Westm'r to Putney	10.45	Lin
18:5.	Cambridge.	Putney to Mortinke .:	25:30	ilam.
1846	Cambridge.	Mortiske to Putney	58 - 50	2 lengths
184.)	Cambridge.	Purney to Mortiage.	22 : 0	Ensily.
18001	Oxford	Putney to Mortiake 1	A fond	oul.
1852	Uxford	guiney to Mortiake . L.	21 :36	-78
1851	Oxford	Putney to Mortinke . 1.	5:29	il strokes
1850 !	Cambridge.	Mordake to Phiney,	45 :50	16 lengin
1:57	Oxford	Putner to Mortinge.	12:55	5.8.
1858	Cambridge.	Putney to Mortlake.	11 :23	228.
1909	Oxford	Fulney to Mort ake.	(4:30	C. sank.
18 0	Cambridge.	Putney to Mor lake.	6:05	Hength.
1:6t		Putney to Mortinke.	3:.7	1256.
1862	Oxford	Putney to Mortinke.	(4:4)	30%
1863	Oxford	Mortlake to Putney.	3 245	4.56.
1864	Oxford	Putney to Mortlake.	10.8	20st
	Oxford	Futney to Mortlake.	1.23	4 lengths
	Oxford	Putney to Mortlake.	9:48	15%
	Oxford	utney to Mortlake. 2	2:39	& length
1868	Oxford	Putney to Mortlake.	0:00	6 lengths
D869	Oxford	Putney to Mortiage.	00:06%	3 lengths
1870	Cambridge.		(AL: U	ila len'hs
1871	Cambridge.	Putney to Mortlake.	0 30356	t tength.
	Cambridge	Futney to Mortiake.	1:14	13. len bt
1873	amaridae	Putney to Mortiake.		o tengrhs
1074.	Cameridge.	Putney to Mortiake.	43:00	4 lengths

The possibility of a new issue of inconvertible paper I regard with amazement and anxiety, and, in my judyment, such an issue would be a detri-ment and a shame.—CHARLES SUMNER.

THE MORRISANIA HOLOCAUST.

Investigating the Cause of the Calamity-A Ter ble tory as Told by an Eve-Witness-Unavailing Cries for Do ivery from the Plames-The Mysterious Harness Maker on the Witness Stand.

An inquest was commenced at the Morrisania ponce stariou by Coroner Miner, yesterday afternoon, bucaing the awini manner in which Mrs. lives in a tenement house on Taird avenue, between list and 14 d streets, last Wednesday morning. Contrary to general expectation christhan C. Hottenroth, the saddler, beneath whose store the fire was first seen, voluntarily put in an appearance before the proceedings were begun. He was accompanied by his foreman, James Murphy. a ta kative liberolan, wearing spictacies, and who seemed particularly anxious to expuerate himself d his emp over from any suspicion of compacity in bringing about the catastrophe. He and a highly ; laust le story to ghbiy renearse, which, if it contains the important element of truth, accounts for every excumstance pointing the way to incendiarism. Hottenreth, who occasionally got in a Someonee while Murchy in his extreme volubility, would pause to recover breath, informed the HERALD representative that, among other proofs of his innecence, he had rented apartments the doomed building, which he was to have occupied with his lainly yester-He also d mied having kept away day. from the locality since the fire, saying that he and Murphy have been at or near the spot every day since, but saled to mention the name of any person who saw him on those occasions. Hotten-roth is a German, about twenty-eight years old, and says he has a wife and six children. His testimony before the jury is given below.

THE TESTIMONY. The first witness examined was John Glastater. who, from the apartmen's he occupied on the opposite side of the avenue, was one of the first to di cover the fire. He first saw the flames on the north side of the hallway, which was situated in the centre of the building, and even then the fire had gamed such fearing headway to at there was no smoke, only a sheet of flame; Hook and Ladder no smoke, only a sacet of fame; Hook and Lodder Company No. 17, which he had no filed by cathing from als window, had reached the are by the time he had dressed and crossed the street with some of his negacors; at this time a man and women were stating on a window sh over the hard women were stating on a window sh over the hard beer saloud, crying or help; a hadder was speedly put up by one of the fremen, and by the making the witness thinks one woman was saven; it was impossible for any of the minates to have escaped by the hallway, as it was filed with thames, when reared and crackled upward through the in error of the ottaining; the farms hamly lived in the north side and on the top floor of the house; on the sou a side of this floor was a window, overhooking the root of an adjoining thinday, which was some leef lower than the window; no peculiar odor was noticeable about the premises; the shader's shop was adjoining and on the north side of the hall-well and the marks. was ad oming and on the north side of way, that on the south sade being a large beer sale on; the witness asked one of his leagabors to go to the rear of the burning sudding and see if any of the inmates were descending by the fire escape; he quickly returned and shot there was no one can the necessary, but no heard some person above

BOR above

CRYING FOR HELP;

a ladder was instinty raised, and one of the firemen went up, but speedly came down, saying that
he could not see as, thing a love, as the noise was
a mass of dame; at this time not more than ten
mitudes had can sea since the lire was first
hoticed at a low minutes belove three occock
A. E.; it would have been difficultion; a woman to
have descended alone by the fire occupe, and the
lask would have been almost int, ossione it she attempted to take a child down with her; the bring
lantly could have escaped much easier by the win-

cask would have been almost ma, describe in size attempted to take a child down with ner; the furns and yould have been almost ma, desire by the window on the south side of the game end; no. 41 engine arrived about ten or fitteen minutes after the hock and ladder company, and in three minutes had a strain of water on the burnar house. The mony of anthony Speakler, who first noticed that the fire was caping about the train door of a ceilar on the borin side of the culting. Like the preceding witness, fire did not know what patientar purpose the cellar beneath the saddler's store was used for. He thinks

THE RALL BOOK WAS OPEN
when the fire broke out, as he had often seen it open when closing his own place across the street at might. This witness asso testiled to the speedy arrival at the fire of flook and ladder No. 17.

Christian C. Hottenroth testiled to the fives on Coulthan avenue, Menose, and owned the saddlery and harm as store situated in the curred bunding; has another store at No. 297 Bovery, where he still does business; was in the but didg water the life occurred since the id day of March; was at any store in North New York, another glung for the locanty in which the life day of March; was at any store in North New York, any for and irom the city; generally spent about an hour there each time; occasionally adject of the store mysch; was a there occasion and carpentars at work; was generally there in the morning and evening on my way to and from the city; generally spent about an hour there each time; occasionally adject of the store mysch; which as deep the store mysch; which have bork, or Third avenue, name whilm street; Mur, by generally went home with me in the evening; sometimes i got there before him in the morning and opened the store mysch; in evening before the fire further and opened the store mysch; in evening before the fire further and opened the store mysch; in evening before the fire further grant on was not an addition andone with us; the vening before the store of the value of my store

ing and opened the store myself; the evening beloe the fire Murphy and I led the stre to gether; my little girl, the years old, was along with us; the value of my stock and fixtures was \$3.300 at least; my store was neated by a little parlor stove; the stove was lighted every morning;

HAD MY FLACE INSURED

in the Lancashire Insurance Company for \$3.000; the insurance was effected Maica in; did not try to obtain any further insurance ince that dat; when the fire took place? was at none; did not try when the fire took place? was at none; did not know of the fire anni about seven o'clock on that morning; no person ever slept in the store; have never neen busined out before; have only one man at work at my place in the howers, and had only murphy to help me in the store at North New York; I do not manufacture all the work I sed; have perceased slock in Newara and on Broadway and Wooster street, New York; bought goods on March 12 in Wooster street and also on Broadway; kept books at the Mott Haven slop, in which I put down everything that was soid; a portion of my stock I had moved from Courthand avenue to the store that was burned down; since my removal there I had purchased between \$400 and \$500 worth of stock; since removing to that store I have received in cash less ham \$100, but I cannot tell the exact amount, as The Books are street; had purchased between \$400 and \$500 worth of stock; since rethere at the time; my dute sure that I did not go to the office of John L. Burnet to effect an Insurance on my property two days before the fire; leit Courthand avenue because my which do not like the neighbors there; had a smail corner in the cellar under my store at Mott Haven in which were empty barrels and other things; there was nothing of a company to be the refer to the privilege of the cellar as well as myself.

The testimony of the tiench having been given.

other persons in the non-e had the privilege of the ceilar as well as myself.

The testimony of thettenroth having been given, an adjournment of the inquest was agreed upon until to morrow afternoon.

The remains of the four human beings whose lives were countless sacrificed to a cruef and insuman avarice were delivered to the giver-stricken husband and father on Friday evening, and to-day the casy which shall cover them will be moistened with the tears of sorrowing relatives and friends. It may here be stated that the cost of recovering the missing bodies from the ruins was derraged by Captain Roobins, of the Tairty-taird precinct, it being understood that the expense (amounting to less than \$10), will be equally borne by the members of the lorce of that precinct.

The possibility of a new issue of inconvertible paper I regard with amazement and anxiety, and, in my judgment, such an issue would be a detri ment and a shame .- CHARLES SUMNER.

THE MISSING STEAMSHIP COLIMA.

Her Safety Reported-Her Screw Broken-She Is Taken in Tow by the Artzona-Sufferings of a Bont's Crew. SAN FRANCISCO, March 28, 1874.

A small boat from the screw steamship Montana arrived at San Diego, Cal., at three o'clock this mo ning, with Wells, Fargo & Co.'s messenger and Captain Heffron, the agent of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company at Acaputco, who reported the Montana outside the harbor awaiting their return from the delivery of despatches. They report that on the 15th of March the steamship Colima lost three blades of her propeller, and put into Cerros Island, off the coast of Southern California. A boat's crew started from the Colima for San A boat's crew started from the Colima for San Diego, and, after battling with head winds for nine days, were picked up by the Montana nine.y miles south of San Diego. The Montana turned about to go to the assistance of the Colima, but med her in tow of the Arizona. The Montana parted with the Colima and Arizona on Friday, Maren 27, at haif past eleven o'clock A. M. When the Montana reached the Colima the latter vessel had only about ten days' supply of provisions on board. The Colima could not have been seen from the Cempany's steamers passing Cerros Island owing to the position of her anchorage. The crew of the boat sent from the Colima suffered terribly before they were picked up by the Montana. When last seen the Arizona was towing the Colima against a strong head wind, and making only about seven miles an hour, a

NO MORE WHISKEY.

Support of the Crusaders in New York and Brooklyn.

LADIES' MEETINGS.

Address of a Converted Barkeeper.

Pursuant to a call issued by the Woman's Temerance Union, a mass meeting of the friends of the cause was held last evening in the Allen street Method st Episcopal church. The attendance was however, not large, plainly indicating the fact that the denizens of the eastern districts of the city, especially in the lower wards, have not yet been sufficiently educated up to a proper point of entuusiasm in temperance work. The meeting was called to order by the pastor, Rev. W. D. Thomp son, and the proceedings opened by the singing of the regulation hymn-Nearer, my God, to Thee.

A prayer was then offered by Rev. Mr. Briggs, atter watch Rev. Dr. W. C. Steele was introqueed. He prefaced as address by stating that Dr. Die Lewis, who had been announced as the speaker of the occasion, was indisposed and unable to attend. br. Steele then reserved to the remarkable success

attenuing THE CRUSADE IN THE WEST,

quoting from a long list of statistics the fact tha some 1.761 liquor saluons had been closed since the commencement of the movement, and that 800 of the keepers of such places had been converted. He then spoke of the action adopted by the ladies in Ohio, and said their weakness constituted their power. They had attained their grand successes

and that is the method that must be adopted in New York and other large cities. He then went on to attack the doctrines and principles advanced by Lr. Crosby to his sermon of Sunday last, which he characterized as dangerous and unchristianlike, and merking the condemnation of every lover of temperance and follower of Christianity. Dr. Steele Lext reserved to the results obtained by the movement in the West, which he thought

by the movement in the West, which he thought showed be youd the shadow of a doubt, that it had been inspired by lood. Crime had been reserved, religion revived, christian unity increased and beyond an the traile had received.

A DEADLY BLOW, inasmuch as the wholesale ocalers in liquors, as well as the browers, were computing in hond tones that their trade is ruined. The magnitude of the movement, such the speaker, in concluding his remarks, is overwhelming; the whole of the war has been waged, have been charged; nother are being fixed up; interary societies and ceaning rooms are taking the place of the drain slops, and are being fixed up; interary societies and ceating rooms are taking and place of the drain shops, and men and women in e-meeting together in social and interaction in interactions, to the general benefit and good. The interactions, to the general benefit and good, the interaction will overspread this impressible, for God is attoon, and he intends that it shad spread over the whole breath and length of the united States. There are, however, several evisit to be counteracted and kept down, the principal of these being the principal of the being the principal of the being the principal of the principal

susannah Evans was the next speaker. She said:—"I am happy to notice the enth saism of both med and women in this great cause of tem-perance. The movement of the women, I am sure,

rising out of deep sorrow and degradation. It is the greatest work engaged in since the time of becorai. Their war cry is 'Love'! their outle axe is tenecries and beseching earnestness, their banner the Cross of Josda. Extrapation of runselers by law would create jeanousy and based in the community. We do not incan to drop legal mersures until prayer, persuasion and love law lost their earnestness and enect. One argument to ought to bear against, women engaging in the movement is that it is none of their obsteess, and that they would be better alloyed to stay at home and mend the clothes, attend to their cooking and mind in bances to see to it that their musoanus' shirts are properly mended and the outlooks at ended to, for nothing lasperates a man more and leads him to use

MACGHTY WORDS

more irequently than to find a button wanting, es, ecanny it thappens to be that of the colar. It has been been also knope they will see to the darming of the nose, so that the noose lord of creation will not be remailed on.

minded of His poor present will not be remained of His poor present and the babies. Miss also referred to the crossy's tenets, saying it appeared that he loved wine oo much to give it up, athoga he knew it to be the stambling block of thousands of his weaker oretiren. I hold that total abstances is assonitely necessary to consistency in religion; not only good to hold as a sentiment, but very good to hold what sentiment, but very good to hold what sentiment, but very good to hold as a feet maneral to the history of his conversion in graphic words, saying how sorry he was that he had ever induiged in

dunged in

THE SINFUL BUSINESS,
but that be thanked God for the visit of those Christian women who and brought him to see the error or answay. He next described the character of the poison soid behind the majority of bars, which, he said, sent thousands of men to functic asylums, similabouses and to dea h, while it condemned their families to a life of wretchedness and want, he concluded his remarks by saying that he knew of twenty young men who used to get drunk nightly in his saloon who had since SIGKED THE FLEBUE.

he knew of twenty young men who used to get drunk mightly in his saloon who had since signed that since he had since the property of young men's Christian associations and useful members of society. He told of the time when he was employed in the Flatoush Janauc Asylum, where he knew two out of very three munates were brought to a state of lunacy by artis, while the remainder lost their mitanect from hereditary causes resulting also from drinking. He boned that hundreds and thousands of the dramseliers in this city would follow his example for their own souls'sake, as wents for the cause of humanity.

The pastor of the church then addressed the congregation in a few words, when the meeting was brought to a close by the singing of the "poxology." Doxology.

The Brooklyn Women's Meeting-Prayers for Rumsellers.

The women's temperance meeting at the Young Men's Christian Association rooms yesterday afternoon was largely attended. Prayers were asked for several individuals and for the saloon prayer meetings of to-night. One lady said :- " know a little caild, who on coming from school, if she does not find her mother at home, runs to the uncushion, where she always finds a little note. So I think we have come here to get a little mesencouragement, and what is the word for us today? We need strength and need to find out what He will do for us. To believe and praise is our part, the battle is God's." After singing and praying, a lady said:- "One

hour ago I was in the office of one of the largest newspapers in New York city, and the editor said to me, 'We don't want any more of the women's

tem perance movement; it is tem perance movement; it is sail failen dat. I said, we don't think so in Brookyn.' Now we have said a great deal about consecration and I think we ought to speak of

Brookijn.' Now, we have said a great deal about consecration and I think we ought to speak of another subject—of the manner of work, not of the specess. Now, there are three things the thought of which has helped, me a great deal. First, there is the kingdom, the dominion over all external influences; second, there is the power, to strengthen weakness; third, there is the glory, so that we cannot leef that we have done anything. I think if we hold on to those three thoughts we need not lear the opinion of newspaper editors,"

Another lady said:—"Four years ago God took me almost into the heavenly city. I was very near the gates ajar, and I enjoyed such hours and moments as I never expect to realize on earth again. I was lying one day, with my faculties all as clear as they are now, when there was such an awill throng passed me from the lowest dregs of creation. I saw it all brightly and clearly, and just beyond the crowd rushed over a mighty precipice and I reached out my arm to save it, and from that moment I knew it was not to pass through those blissim portals. I knew I was to live. I have passed over those four years looking for

In the result of the results of the results and the results are the results and results are results as a second case of the results are results as a second case of the results are results and results are result

Temperance in Washington.

WASHINGTON, March 28, 1874. The committee appointed by the pastors' meeting last Monday to make arrangements for a temperance service during the coming week held a meeting last night, at which the unanimous opinion was expressed that the interest

necessary that they should be continued, and during next week religious remperance exercises will be held at the Congregational church. No regular plan of visiting sale as has been adopted by the may devote to the system of anomar the temperance cause, but several propose going in small squads of two and taree, appealing to saloon keepers to discontinue their tradic.

The possibility of a new issue of inconvertible paper I regard with amazement and anxiety, and, in my judgment, such an issue would be a detriment and a shame.—CHARLES SUMNER.

SUMNER'S SUCCESSOR.

The Deadlock Continues-Another Ballot without Result-A Democratic Banquet and the Action of the Democrats.

Boston, March 28, 1874. As was anticipated in my despatch of last night, to-day has been one of comparative quietude regarding the body contested Senatorial election at the Legislature. Although Friday's proceedings toward casting a second ballot were some-what encouraging for the Dawes party, there seemed to be a wholesome desire among the mem-bers to get rid of a second ballot, with the determination of sticking by their several candidates until next week, and, with this determination force most in their minds, stuck they have.

To-day's proceedings at the State House were marked by a deficiency in the number of votes cast. Members begon yesterday after adjourn ment to pair off, and quite a number went home early tins morning, leaving the contest in the same deadlock as the past five days have clearly shown. The only marked features of interest today were the balloting and a distribution of invitations to a democratic banquet tendered the Central Committee, which occurs on Monday evening, at the United States Hotel. This clearly proves that the democrats will not change the ballots in Monday's convention; but, no coubt, will entertainment. From the ballots east to-day, and taking into consideration the absent members, the Dawes men say they are

GAINING STRENGTH DAILY. At neon the Convention was again called to

order by President Loring, and the voting immediately began, the result of which was:-

immediately adjourned until Monday noon. The coming week will be one of intense interest who are laboring for their respective candidates may be looked for, and the deadlock now begins to be a matter of serious thought, and the watchword 18. "Something must be done."

THE MAYOR'S LICENSE BUREAU.

Street Obstructions and the Board of Assistant Aldermen.

At the meeting of the Board of Assistant Aldermen to-morrow the ordinance passed by the Board of Aldermen on Taursday will come up for concurrence or rejection, but it is generally supposed that this body will coincide with the upper branch of the Common Council. Assistant Alderman Charles M. Clancy, as the

mouthpiece of the majority of the former, has expressed the opinion that the present License Bureau is a nuisance and ought to be abolished, but that something better should be substituted in its stead. In its present condition it is offensive to the public, and as far as he was concerned he would do his utmost to abrogate the evil. Mr. Claney exhibited a form of application to Mayor, which every one desiring to put up a sign or encumber the sidewalk loading and unloading goods would be compelled to use and to have approved by the Alderman and Assistant Alderman and signed by an inspector. It had been the practice of the gentleman in charge of the bureau to grant a hundred or more of these permits and then wait till an alderman or assist of the bureau to granta hundred or more of these permits and then want til an alderman or assistant alderman came along, and the applications were then signed in bulk. The system was bad and ought to be bettered. His own district covered Broadway on the East side, from Frankin street to Houston, and the Bowery from Balard Breet to Houston, and the Bowery from Balard Breet to Houston. He had always refused to sign applications except whim the street hae, and had been particular to keep the Bowery free of nusances. The Bureau of Permits was extertionate, but a substitute was needed, since the Bureau of Incumbrances had only two inspectors to cover the whole cirk. The Assistant Aderman would probably investigate the matter and examine the offices of the Bureau of Permits.

Assistant Aiderman Thornell (republican) believes that the merchants' right to receive and deliver their freight on the sidewalks should be respected; but that the traffic must not interiers with the nightway, to whose use the general public is entitled. He does not quality binaself as to his vote on absolutely abousbing the permit business, but is in layor of modifying the same.

The main light, however, is made on the fact that the salary of the managing man in the bureau is \$4,200 per annum, it is not known what line of action the Mayor will adopt

that the salary of the managing man in the bureau is \$4,200 per annum. It is not known what line of action the Mayor will adopt in case the Assistant Aldermen pass the measure; he will not commit immself by any conversation on the subject. It may, however, we accepted as a certainty that he will veto the ordinance unless some more feasible plan is submitted in the place of the present system. Then the fight will be reduced to sustaining the Mayor or passing the measure over his head.

In the present excited state of public feeling it is not improbable that the "Lower House" will be able to override the hayor's objections, but the required two-thirds vote cannot be obtained in the loard of Aldermen. In any event the Mayor is the master of the situation.

THE DERT COVERED CHIRCH.

The Collections To Date \$35,000-Will the Creditors Take Half a Loaf or None 1 Another meeting of the creditors of St. John's

church, Orange, has been held in Newark, at which were present various church committees. The debt of the church, after deducting the \$50,000 oda thrown off by the creditors, is now \$210,000: \$86,000 is represented by mortgages, leaving a foating dent of \$124,000. The amount of hard cash subscriptions raised to date is about \$35,000. There is property, real estate, &c., in Orange be longing to the church, which can be sold, that would realize some \$23,000, making \$63,000 to go against the debt. While subscriptions continue to against the debt. While subscriptions continue to come in its still considered that the amount now raised is about all the diocese could reasonably be expected to contribute in such times. So the question now is, will the creditors take what they can get or force the sale of the church? The matter was left open until the aext meeting, which wil be held april 8. Then it will be decided. The following are the amounts subscribed, in addition to those already reported in the Herald-St. John's, New Brunswick, \$85; St. Paul's, Burlington, \$35; St. Pius', East Newark, \$1,000; St. Bridget's, Jersey City, \$150; Westfield and Cranford, \$50 55; Freehold, \$53; Hudson City, \$240; South Amboy and Keyport, \$206; St. Peter's, Jersey City, \$1,529; Hackettstown and Standope, \$134; West Hoboken, \$705; St. Columba's, of Newark, \$1,442; St. Peter's. New Brunswick, \$500; Bordentown, \$231; South Orange, \$1,000; Children of Mary Cathedral, Newark, \$170 50; St. Boniface's, Jersey City, \$50; St. Benedict's, Newark, \$141; St. Boniface's, Paterson, \$35; Rahway, \$90; Children of Mary Cathedral, Newark, \$170 50; St. Boniface's, Paterson, \$35; Rahway, \$90; Plannfield, \$350; Newton and Franklin, \$81 40; Milwille, Cape May vicinity, \$500; Long Branch and Red Bank, \$256; St. Michael's, Jersey City, \$403; Ancient Order of Hibermians, No. 9, \$100; Washington, \$200; Englewood, \$555; St. Peter's, Newark, \$180; Philipsburg, \$483 75; Dover, \$250; Newhampton Junction, \$367; Egg Harbor, \$17; Summit, \$618; St. John's, Paterson, \$1,000; Monteiar, \$349; Bloomfield, \$470; Salem, \$125; St. Paul's of the Cross, Jersey City, \$400; Kalem, \$125; St. Paul's of the Cross, Jersey City, \$400; Salem, \$125; St. Paul's of the Cross, Jersey City, \$400; St. Mary's, Jersey City, \$605 on account. come in it is still considered that the amount now

CATHOLIC REVIVAL IN NEWARK. For several weeks past there has been in prog-

ress at St. Patrick's Cathedral, Newark, under the conduct of the Benedictine Brothers,-a "mission"-a special season of religious service in the catholic Church, equivalent to the "revival" in the Methodist, with the except on of an absence of the lively demonstrativeness of the latter. For ten days the mission was exclusively for females. The ten days for the opposite sex are not yet up. Thus far the mission has been productive of the most gratifying results. Some nights over 2,000 persons crowd the Cathedral. The possibility of a new issue of inconvertible

paper I regard with amazement and anxiety, and, in my judgment, such an issue would be a detriment and a shame.—CHARLES SUMNER.

ERIE STRIKE

The Road at Susque hanna Depot Completely Blocked.

A RIOT FEARED.

Governor Hartranft Asked for 1.500 Troops.

SUSQUIMIANNA DEPOT, Pa., March 29, 1874. Affairs at the Eric Hallroad depot have assumed serious dimensions, and troops are to be called to the scene. To-day the strike s held a meeting, and, after great excitement and buterness, defermined to allow no trains to pass had acceded to all their demands. County Sheriff. of men, but no active steps were taken to socure the disabled engines or start the ireighb trains. Subsequently the paymaster's cararrived from New York. As previously: reported the agents of the company intimated it was the intention of the company to commence paying the men at once. Tag strikers then raised the blockade so far as the passenger and mail trains were concerned, but absofutely re used to allow any freight to be moved until the final settlement of all claims.

As soon as this concession had been obtained from the men the company gave orders to push the trains through with all possible despatch, and also notified the chief agencies to builetin the raising of the blockade and to proceed to dispose of tickets as usual. Governor Hartranit, who had en asked for assistance on the part of the authorities here at the suggestion of the leading officials of the road, was telegraphed to by the company's local atterney as follows:-

Strikers have just consented to let passenced trains run and also to receive their pay on Monday. I hope the crisis is past. Will keep you ad-

The proposition to the men, it is understood, was that all the men should be paid immediately for the month of February and such of them as were approved of return to work at once. Some were to be discharged, but they were comparatively few. In mance the Board of Directors were to en deavor to pay them between the 15th and 25th of each month. Considering that there are between forty and fifty crippled engines here and miles of aded and unloaded freight cars, the company toos every advantage of the concession and were preparing to empty the yard by and extraordinary effort, when a hitch occurred in the arrangements with the men, some whom declared they had been fooled and that certain propositions had not been made in good faith. The departure of trains was again stopped. and the men became more demonstrative and clamorous than before the interview with the attorney and paymasters. If the strikers are unable to obtain honor the matter may pass of quierty, out should they indulge in drink there is telling to what extremes they may go. The strike is, therefore, as absolute as before.

Fifteen Hundred Troops Asked For. USQUEHANNA DEPOT, Pa., March 28-Midnight The sirthe has broken out again, and the road is completely blocked this evening,

Sheriff Helm Las telegraphed to Governor Hartranti for 1,500 troops. Governor Hartranft replies, stating that General

Osborne has been ordered to move his division to this place at once. it is also said that the troops will be here to

morrow morning. paper I regard with amazement and anxiety, and in my judgment, such an issue would be a detri ment and a shame. - CHARLES SUNNER.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

The Senate Struggling in a Feeble Way to Sustain Business-Bills Moved to a Third Reading-Less Than a Quorum Present.

Less than a quorum of members being present the Senate Chamber had a decidedly forforn look this morning. The bill to authorize the executors and trustees named in the will of Edwin Forrest. deceased, to compromise with Catharine M. Forrest, his widow, for her dower right in the whole estate of which he died seized, was invorably raported by Mr. Robertson from the Judiciary Com-

MILITER.

AMENDING THE BEOOKLYN CHARTER. The republican charter of Brooklyn is threate with being knocked into a cocked hat. For the bill to amend the charter Mr. Jacobs offered a

bill to amend the charter Mr. Jacobs ofered a substitute removing all the hears of the present departments and empowering the Mayor and Common Council to appoint single heads for the same, which was adopted.

THE MONOPOLY RAILROAD BILLS came up for discussion in committee of the Whole. The first was the built to authorize the New York and Harlem Railroad to construct an elevated road on Fourth avenue.

Mr. Fox thought this an important bill, and that it should be considered when the senate was more bill, there being only high Senaters Drescht.

Mr. Fox thought they an important on, and that it should be considered when the senate was more rill, there being only hime senators present.

Mr. Johnson thought this a good time to consider the bill, in the absence of those senators who take up so much of the time of the senate in long speeches, and while those who do the work of this body are present. He thought the bill could be disposed of to-day. It was really an important bill, and could be gone through with its two or three bours. Mr. Fox moved to progress the bill, and the motion was carried.

To authorize the third Avenue Bailroad Company to construct a quick transit road. Mr. Fox moved to progress the still also, and the motion was carried.

pany to construct a quick transit road. Mr. Fox moved to p ogress this bill also, and the motion was carried.

Dir wing goom street cars.

There was some debate ever the out authorizing the Metropolitan Drawing foom Car Company to contract with railroad companies in the city of New York to run cars on their tracks, caarging five cents additional fare.

Mr. Wood stated that he wanted to amend the bill by requiring all companies contracting with this company to furnish seats to every passenger in the ordinary cars. Mr. Selkreg said the effect of this amendment would be to decat the object of the bill, because the companies would haver put a drawing room car on their road if they were required to furnish seats.

Mr. Jacobs said the railroad companies did not ask for this bill; they were, in fact, opposed to it. He called attention to the fact that the ordinary cars would be so much relieved by these drawing room cars that the ordinary cars would accommodate every passenger with a seat. He was in favor or putting all reasonable restrictions in the bill. He wild require the companies to furnish all the accommodations needed.

Mr. Selkreg said if the cars were closed when the seats were all occupied a riot would ensue, because the people will get on then. He did not think it practicable. Mr. Wood said there must certainly be room enough for an increased number of ordinary cars, or they could not put on tales drawing room cars. He insisted that the true way to secure accommodation in these cars was to provide that, unless seats are furnished, no fare shall be collected.

Mr. Wood then moved to amend, by providing that it shall be a misdement to receive are from

shall be collected.

Mr. Wood then moved to amend, by providing that it shall be a misdemeanor to receive lare from a passenger who shall not be urnished with a seat. Carried. The bill was then ordered to a

seat. Carried. The third reading. Adjourned until Monday evening. HOW A NEWARK CLER YMAN NARROWLY ESCAPED CLUBBING BY A POLICEMAN.

A few nights ago, while Rev. Father Cody, pastor of St. James' Roman Catholic church, Newark, was on his way to the bedside of a sick parishioner, close on midnight, he saw two young girls with two young men acting in a manner most with two young men acting in a manner most reprehensible. He ordered the girls home, saying t was high time for them to be in bed. On his return he found the two couples still abroad. He again ordered them to go home, but they paid no attention to him. He called a poheeman, but instead of that noble guardian of the night adding the clergyman he turned on him and drove him away with uplifted clab. A citizen heard the noise and rushed to the priest's assistance, else he would surely have been beaten by the buily "bobby" whose ignorance of the sacred calling and character of Father Cody is of course no excuse for his outrageous conduct. The attention of the authorities has been called to the matter.

HORRIBLE ACCIDENT ON AN ELEVATOR. Boston, March 28, 1874.

John Cheney, thirteen years old, while riding on an elevator at the Roxbury Steam Mill to-day thoughtlessly placed his head through an opening and it was nearly severed from his body.